can be done by united effort in opposition to Tammany Hall. This union certainly saved us a Senator in the VIIIth District. The whiskey-beer interest had raised an immense fund to send into the country to capture certain Senate and Assembly districts there. The situation in the several Senate districts here, by reason of the united opposition, so alarmed them that they were compelled to use their corruption funds at home to save their friends. But for this diversion there is good reason to apprehend that the present majorities in the Legislature would have been

I also insist that unless the fusion movement had been inaugurated, thereby infusing some little spirit into the convass and inspiring the leaders with tresh confidence; the poverty of the Republican vote in this city would have been made so conspicuous as to have almost created demoraliza-We would not have polled 50,000 Republican votes.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM. "Has the position of New-York been changed by the elections held this year throughout the country?" asked the reporter.

"The results of the elections in the country at this year," replied the ex-Sen-"have shown that notwithstanding ator, accessions of strength which the Republican party has received from the newest States, New-York is still the pivotal State in a Presidential campaign. It will be as much a necessity to the Republican party in 1892 as it has ever been.

"The Republicans of the country, however, need have no cause for alarm. They can rest assured that with the patriotic sentiment of the party once more aroused in the Empire State, New-York will remain steadfast in her place in the Republican column and cast her electoral vote in the next National contest for Republican principles."

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM PRAISED. J. H. MANLEY, OF MAINE, ADMITS ITS SUCCESS IN MASSACHUSETTS - REVIEWING THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 10 (Special),-J. H. Manley, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, where he met Mr. Blaine, said: "I was in Washington during elections last Tuesday, and remained there until Thursday, going thence to New-York. I met in both cities many of the prominent leaders of the party, and did not find anywhere any Republican who was in the least disheartened by the result. It was the universal officion that the result had no political significance, and to local causes perfectly understood and easily explained were to be attributed the change.

"In Iowa the contest which has been going on some time between the Grangers and the railroads, together with the liquor question, caused the temporary de-feat which the Republicans met. Unfortunately when the Republican party takes a stand on any moral question or great reform, it temporarily, at least, receives a backsot. This was so on the old question of slavery. It has been so on Prohibition, Civil Service reform and in its position for reform of the ballot law. In Iowa the Republican party, although it engrafted prohibition on the statutes, did not receive the support of the radical temperance men, and, on the other hand, met with the active opposition of the liquor interest.

In Ohio there was the same difficulty. Governor Foraker was vigorously opposed by the extreme temperance men of his State, and had the great liquor interest of the State arrayed against him.

'I have always observed that when in any Southern State the Republicans thought they had an opportunity of winning, it has so aroused the opposition that we met with a crushing defeat, and Virginia was exception to the rule. No one believed General Mahone could be elected.

"The result in New-York State, under the circumstances, was a Republican victory. For years the Democratic party has never made such a determined essault upon the legislative ticket as it did last Tuesday, and it met with a decided defeat."

The Austra'ian ballot system seems to have had a necessful trial in Massachusetts?"

'I must admit," replied Mr. Manley, "that the system has, in the main, proved successful. It has had a fair trial in two States under directly different tions. The great object of any reform in the

MR. THOMAS WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 10 (Special) .- A vigorous and systematic canvass for the Ohio Senatorship has been begun by John H. Thomas, of Springfield, and in this respect he is ahead of his competitors. Mr. Thomas is strictly a business man, without a record as a statesman or reputation as a politician. He is more than a millionaire, and one of the most pronounced tariff reformers in the State, and consequently in harmony with a majority of his party. Several Democratic members-elect to the General Assembly are here tonight, and while they decline to express a preference for Senatorial candidates, they do not hesitate to declare that Mr. Payne's successor must have a record on the tariff. Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, and Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland, opponents of Mr. Campbell for the nomination for Governor, have withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in favor of Mr. Thomas. The latter has sent out letters to all Democratic members, announcing the withdrawal of the two gentlemen, and stating that both have pledged to him their men, and stating that both have pledged to him their support. Another thing in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Thomas is the fact that he contributed liberally to the campaign fund, and put large sums in close counties against all odds.

J. H. Outhwaite, who represents the capital district in Congress, is now in Washington for the purpose, it is said, of bringing a pressure from the East to aid him in his Senatorial aspirations.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MONROE COUNTY. Rochester Nov. 10.-The official vote of Monroe County was: Secretary of State-Gilbert (Rep.), 15, 026; Rice (Dem.), 12.102; Griffin (Pro.), 1,048; Beecher (Green.), 16. Controller-Cooke (Rep.), 15,-588; Wemple (Dem.), 11,521. Treasurer-Hedges (Rep.), 15,081; Danforth (Dem.), 12,042. Attorney-General-Varnum (Rep.), 15,077; Tabor (Dem.), 12, 042. Engineer-Van Rensselaer (Rep., 15,018; Bogart (Dem.), 12,113. Court of Appeals Judge-Haight (Rep.), 15,095; O'Brien (Dem.), 12,610. Sen-ator-Sutherland (Rep.), 13,323; McNaughton (Dem.), 14,037. Assembly—1st District, Jones (Rep.), 2,628; Allen (Dem.), 1,505. Hd District, Bauer (Rep.), 8,600; Sullivan (Dem.), 9,108. HHd District, Loder (Rep.), 2,354; Decker (Dem.), 2,548.

GENERAL MAHONE TO ISSUE AN ADDRESS. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 10 (Special).—Within the next ten days General Mahone expects to lay before the people of Virginia, and especially his supporters, an address giving his reasons why he was defeated for Governor. In this address General Mahone will charge the Democrats with the most unblushing frauds at the election on Tuesday last and dealers. at the election on Tuesday last, and declare that but for these frauds the whole Republican Staty ticket would have been elected by a handsome majority.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.-The latest estimate of the

RECOUNTING VOTES IN MASSACHUSETTS. Woburn, Mass., Nov. 10.-On petition of James Skinner, the Democratic candidate for State Senator In the Vth Middlesex District, the Woburn Board of Aldermen on Saturday evening recounted the votes east for Senator in the city at the late election. According to the first returns Moses P. Paimer (Rep.) had a total plurality over Skinner of 45 votes, but inter developments gave him only 27 plurality. By the recount in Woburn, Skinner gained 22 votes, the majority being votes on which the cross was not placed in the square designated by the Secretary of the State, the Alderman deciding that; as the intent of the voters was clear, the ballots should be counted for Skinnor. Most of the votes wrongly marked had the cross between the candidate's name and relidence and the word designating his politics. This makes Skinner's plurality in the city 556. He has only five votes to overcome in the recount of the vote of the towns in the district.

Maita Bend, Saline Co., Mo., Nov. 10 (Special).—Miss Aadie Hurt died to-day from hydrophobia. She is the third victim of the disease in this neighborhood within the last ten days.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENARY.

PONTIFICAL MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL IN

BALTIMORE.

A HISTORICAL DISCOURSE BY ARCHBISHOP RYAN-THE PROCESSION OF PRIESTS

AND PRELATES FROM THE

CARDINAL'S HOUSE. ORY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Baltimore, Nov. 10;-One hundred prelates of the Roman Catholic Church took part in the opening ceremonies of the centennial jubilee here to-day. One hurdred years ago the Pope constituted Balti-more the first episcopal see in the United States. with John Carroll as the first bishop. This was the event commemorated to-day with great pomp and ritualistic splendor in the old cathedral in which all the important councils of the American hierarchy have been held during the century. The weather was perfect. The sun shone as warm as on a June day, and it is estimated that the crowds of people that packed the streets about the cathedral and the Cardinal's house numbered from 10,000 ta 15,000. The baimy air, the display of the Papal colors from churches and residences, the clergy and prelates appearing on the larreets in their cassocks and surplices, imparted to Baltimore the appearance of a Catholic city in Southern France or Italy. It was fitting that this, the greatest event in the history of the Catholic Church in this country, should be celebrated in the home of the first American bishop. It was Archbishop Carroll who laid the cornerstone of the Baltimore Cathedral eighty-three years ago, and who then said that it would be the home of the Church in America, At the ceremonies this morning, upon three thrones in the chancel sat Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, the Primate of the Church in America, Cardinal Archbishop Taschereau, of Canada, and Archbishop Satolli, special representative of the Vatican and emissary of Pope Leo. The thrones of the cardinals were canopied in crimson plush, with silker cur-tains of the same color. The chairs and footstools were similary covered. The Papal representative's seat of honor was near that of the Canadian Cardinal, and was draped with white and yellow silk and velvet, the colors of the Supreme Pontiff.

Twenty archbishops, eighty bishops, twelve monsignors and nearly six hundred priests were grouped about the sanctuary and seated in the main aisle. Several hundred of the more prominent delegates and visitors to the Congress occupied the front

Preceding the pontifical mass was a procession of the priests and prelates from the Cardinal's house to the main entrance of the cathedral. The priests in their black cassocks and white surplices assembled at Calvert Hall, two blocks from the church, and to the Cardinal's marched up Charles ave. front of which they formed house, in line to receive the bishops. The procession moved from the Cardinal's house in the following order: Cross-bearers, acolytes swinging censers of incense, the one hundred seminarians of St. Sulpice, and then the American, Canadian and Mexican Bishops, followed by the Archbishops. The prelates walked in pairs, each attended by a chaptain. Last of the Archbishops came Satolli, the Papal representative, attended by Monsignor Garid, of England, and his secretary, Dr. Howlett, of Rome. The procession closed with the Cardinals and their attendants, Cardinal Gibbons walked with Cardinal Taschereau on his right, the former attended by Monsignor O'Connell, of Rome, and Monsigner McCoilgan, of Baltimore, and the latter by Monsignor Labfile, of Quebec. dinals were vested in cappa magna, Cardinal Gibbons alone wearing the white ermine cope and the insignia of his rank as Primate. The attention of the crowds on the sidewalks and in the Cathedral was directed toward the Cardinals and the Papal representative. It had been expected that would appear in full vestments, but is only in the councils or at the meetings of the Sacred College, that these are worn. The monks and friars of the Franciscan, Benedictine and Dominican orders, in their peculiar cowls and cassocks, many of them with long heards, attracted much attention. The Catholic Knighthood, with swords and banners and the Papal and American flags, were drawn up in line along the route of the procession.

As the procession entered the cathedral and moved to the chancel, the large orchestra, with organ conditions. The great object of any reform in the ballot system is to insure absolute freedom and, so far as it is possible, purity in the election. I think the system has some defects which can be easily remedied, defects which must be remedied before it can be generally adopted. In Maine we have always held that the voter should never be deprived of the intent of the ballot, if that could be ascertained. Under the law as it existed in Massachusetts at the last election the evidence is conclusive that many voters by the system were practically disfranchised, because, if the cross was not in the right place, although the voter intended by his marking to vote either for the Democratic or Republican candidate, the vote was counted contrary to his desire or was not counted at all. The great benefit of the law is seen in the cities and larger towns." formed a curtain of mist, which as it rolled away made the effect more brilliant. Every seat and foot of standing room in the cathedral was occupied and the thousands of the faithful crowded about the grounds were content with viewing the procession and hearing what little they could

of the music. The choir of sixty selected voices from all the Catholic choirs of the city was under the direction of F. X. Hole. The Gregorian "Proper" of the mass was sung by the Sulpician Seminary choir of forty voices, under the leadership of the Rev. Father Chenaux. The Gloria Excelsis, Sanctus Benedictus and Agnus were from Hummel's masses. The

solo parts were sung by leading local soloists. Handel's "Glory to God" and Hallelujah Chorus at the conclusion of the mass were magnificently rendered. Archbishop Williams, in full pontifical vestments of white and gold, celebrated the centennial mass. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Magnien, president of St. Mary's Seminary, as deacon; the Rev. Father Bartlett, of this city, and the Rev. Father Duffy, of Brooklyn, sub-deacons; the Rev. James S. McCallen, of Montreal, who was master of coremonie at the opening of the third Plenary Council, officiated in the same capacity to-day. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Reardon and Whalen. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, which was a review of the work of the Church during the century and a patriotic tribute to the American Conligious liberty. Archbishop Ryan is noted as a leading orator in the Church, and the discourse was an

ing orator in the Church, and the discourse was an admirable one. The service lasted three hours, concluding with the Papal bghedletion, pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Satoni.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, the leading temperance worker in the Church in America, preached to a congregation that packed the catheral this evening. Pontifical vesp is were celebrated, both Cardinals and many of the bishops being in the sanctuary. Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, was the celebrant. Bishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, the how Century, and in eloquent language he anticipated the progress to be made by the Church during the next hundred years. The Church had prospered in this land of religious liberty, and would continue to advance, keeping pace with this, the greatest Nation upon carth, in its wonderful progress. He predicted that within half a century the Catholic Church in this country would be twice its present size, doubling not only the number of its hierarchy and priesthood, but the millions of its adherents.

To-morrow morning the Catholic Congress will be formally opened by the celebration of pontifical mass at the cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan, of New-York, will act as celebrant, and the sermon will be by Archbishop Gross, of Oregon. M. J. Onahan, of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Organization, will call the Congress to order at Concordia Opera House, and simultaneously a dispatch will be sent to Leo XIII announcing the event.

THE UNIVERSITY IN WASHINGTON. TO BE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY-THE FACULTY

AND COURSE OF STUDY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 10.—The new Catholic University will have its formal opening on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., beginning at 10 a. m., when the solemn dedication of the building, including the chapel, takes place. The altars for the latter, with the exception of the main altar, the windows, etc., all of which are imported, are received and in place, and the windows. imported, are received and in place, and the building

The vast importance of this new departure in the work of Catholic education, both to the Catholics and to the whole people of the United States, can hardly be realized without due consideration of the fact that this

ROGERS' ROYAL NERVINE

A Strictly Vegetable RESTORATIVE to the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM. There is no substitute for this remedy.

It CURES, it GIVES NEW LIFE, it is PURE and WHOLESOME, Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00. Prepared only by ROGERS' ROYAL REMEDIES

CO., Boston, Mass,

the brightest students from the various colleges and seminaries of the country to spend several years in intellectual studies of the highest class, and from it will go forth the best and brainlest of Catholic young en as leaders and teachers in their several dioceses. at first in the ecclesiastical profession only, but later as the sphere of the university is enlarged, in all the so-called liberal professions and scientific pursuits Such an influence is widespread and deep, and it is of no little interest to every non-Catholic American to

know something of the character and type of men

elected by the Catholic Hierarchy and the governing

body of the university for the grand responsibility of

building up this new institution of learning in this

Aside from the trustees, who may be regarded as the advisory board of the college, and which includes most of the archbishops, several eminent divines and some prominent laymen, the actual governing body consists of a chancellor, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons; a rector, the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, and a vice-rector, Dr. P. J. Garrigan. With these gentlemen are associaled the director, or supervisor of interior discipline and the professors, and the whole constitute the fac ulty of the university. This body of remarkable men is thoroughly representative of the Church to which the university owes its existence. the full list: His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, chancellor; the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., rector; the Rev. P. J. Garrigan, D. D. vice-rector; Dr. Joseph Schroeder, professor of dog-matic theology; Dr. Hyvernat, Biblical science; Mr. Charles Warren Staddard, English Literature; Dr. Hogan, director; Dr. Joseph Pohle, philosophy; Dr. Sebastian G. Messmer, canon law; Dr. Bonquillon, moral theology; Father A. F. Hewif, O. S. P., caurch history; Father George M. Searie, O. S. P., astronomy and physics.

history; Father George M. Searie, O. S. P., astronomy and physics.

As to nationality, the faculty is thoroughly cosmopolitan, all the races which go to make up this heterogeneous Nation being represented. Of the twelve persons above enumerated, four are Americans by birth, and one, Bishop Keane, though born in Ireland, Is American by education and training having lived in the United States since his seventh year. Drs. Schroeder and Fohic are Germans; Dr. Hogan is an Irishman, though for thirty years he taught in the great seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and since 1884 he has been the head of the seminary in the diocess of Boston; Dr. Hyvernat is a Frenchman, a pupil of the Sulpicians, and greatly distinguished as an Orientalist. He has just returned from a scientific journey in Egypt, Arabia and Syria. Dr. Messmor is a native of Switzerland, but for the past eighteen years he has lived in this country, having been appointed in 1871 Professor of Dogmate Theology at Seion Hail, Orange, N. J.; Dr. Bonquillon is a Belgian, until lately Prefessor of Moral Theology at the University of Lille, in his native country; Father Searle was born in London, but received his education in this country, being a graduate of Harryad. Three of the faculty, Fathers Hewit sor of Moral Theology at the Chiversity of Line, in his native country; Father Searle was born in London, but received his education in this country, being a graduate of Harvard. Three of the faculty, Fathers Hewit and Searle and Mr. Stoddard, are converts to the Catholic faith. The first-maned gentleman is a graduate of Amberst, the son of a Congregational minister, himself licensed to preach in 1842. He subsequently joined the Episcopal Church, in which he was ordained. After Joining the Catholic Church he became a Redemptorist, and subsequently joined the order of the Paulists, founded by the late Father Hecker. Pather Hewit is well-known to American readers of contreversial literature. Father Searle, after leaving Harvard, served as assistant in the Dudiey Observatory at Albany, was afterward Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for some years filled the chair of astronomy at Harvard. Mr. Stoddard has long been known as a graceful writer both of prose 4nd poetry, and a master of the English language. Some time after his conversion to the Catholic faith, he became Professor of English Literature at the College of Notre Dame. Indiana. He is the only layman in the faculty. All these gentlemen are learned, scholarly and thoroughly experienced instructors. With the exception of Fathers Hogan and Hewit, who are in the sixtles, they are comparatively young men, their ages running from thirty-seven, the age of Dr. Poble, who is the oungest, to fifty, and averaging more marly forty. With the exception of Dr. Bouquillon, who has not arrived here yet, all these gentlemen will be present at he opening of the University. As an evidence of the tricity post-graduate character of the studies to be ursued at the University, it may be stated that of he fifty students already enrolled, forty are already in Holy Orders. There are no professors in classic; he students in the University are supposed to be horoughly good classical scholars before they enter.

FOREIGN ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

The Japanese Government is having six new steel 200 feet long and of 4,000 tons displacement. will be armed with one 12 inch and eleven 4.72 inch breechloaders, six rapid-firing guns, twelve Hotchkiss revolving cannons, and four torpedo tubes. knots. They are intended for coast-defence vessels The Chiyota is being constructed in England: Matushima and Lisukushima in France; the Hashidate and the Oshima in the dock-yard at Yokoska, and the Akitsushina at Onohamdo. The dock-yard a Yokoska is the chief naval arsenal of Japan. I was begun in 1865 and the works were completed in 1879, at a cost of of \$2,200,000. It is about ten miles below Yolohama, in the bay opening out of the Guif of Yeddo, and in connection with it is a school for the technical education of workmen, and the cadets from the Tokto Naval College spend a portion of each gar there under practical instruction in the shops, foundties and arsenal. For the last eight or nine years the Jaranese war-vessels have been commanded entirely by Jaranese, but in the engineering department, which requires a peculiar scientific training, foreigners and Americans, as a rule, have been retained. It is expected, however, that the foreign engineers will be succeeded by native officers in another year. The Naval Department is about to re-arm the marines with the Italian repeating rifle.

At the German Army manoeuvres recently the Emperor took up the defensive position, which was trengthened by eight from clad towers or turrets invented by the late Captain Schumann, and armed with machine guns. These turrets are placed on with machine gons. These turrets are placed on wheels, and reachbe the Martello towers. They are armed with a quick-loading gon, firing thirty small shrapnel shell or solid shot, and are bullet and shell proof. Two men at holde the revolving turret, one on a saddle like that of a bleyele and the other handing thin ammortion. The new smokeless powder was used, and was found to give only a bright dash at the instant of fire.

"smoleless powier. Lord Armstrong says: "The advantages which have been achieved by quick-firing guns will be still further enhanced by the employent of the new smokeless powder, which, it may b said, is now certain to be brought into use. With ordinary powder it would be impossible to fire these ordinary powder it would be impossible to fire these large guns at their maximum rate of some ten rounds per minute, on account of the hanging smoke from the discharge, which renders aiming impossible. With the so-called smokeless powder-in which nitrate of ammonia is used as a base-the same hindrance is not experienced, the smoke produced by the discharge being much less in volume and dissipating very readily."

The British Admiralty are greatly interested in the is about to make a cruise in the European waters. "The London World," in an opening paragraph on the subject says: "The Government of the United States has for so many years held to the belief that it had no manner of use for a war navy—and indeed its merno manner of use for a war navy—and indeed its mer-cantile marine has long ceased to be anything to brag about—that considerable interest bas attached to the new battle ships and cruisers." The British Admiralty will probably be surprised when they see these splendid ships of American material and American workman-ship, and armed with runs which may be fired without "grave apprehension concerning them." Indeed, the Board of Admiralty may be able to profit from what they will be perhitted to look upon.

"The London Times" in a recent issue asks this question, "Are the great guns a failure?" Its arguents are conclusive that the United States Navy has nothing to gain by the study of English methods and English models to the exclusion of the ideas of of an army. The colored population of the same ward American inventive genius. The article has reference to whether the Armstrong guns, even after they have been obtained, will be worth having. It says also: "It is a very serious state of affairs for the first naval power in the world, a Nation whose very existence."

of an army. In colored population of the same ward was 729, and contestant's vote, as returned, was 218. Of the sixty deputy sheriffs, judges and cierks who held the election in ten wards of Memphis only one was a Republican, and so imported, are received and in place, and the building is now ready to receive the members of the faculty and the students to the number of fifty who will have the honor to be the first enrolled on the roster of the new college. On the evening of Wednesday the faculty and students begin a religious retreat, lasting till Sunday, and the lectures will be begun on Monday, the students have been deficiency of her navy, that her most important and heavily armed ironclads should be supplied with ordinance about which a cloud of misgivings and suspicion hangs, which few believe to be trust-18th, when the practical work of the university will be and suspicion hangs, which few believe to be trust fairly inaugurated. The vast importance of this new departure in the work of Calholic education, both to the Catholics and to the whole people of the United States, can hardly be realized without due consideration of the fact that this university is destined to be the highest teaching organization in the Calholic Church of America; that it is to be the centre of Catholic intellectual thought and training in the United States, necessarily exercising a most potent influence in moulding and cultivating the lives and character of a Christian body embracing carly ten million people. To this university will come

TO PROTECT THE BALLOT.

NEED OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES-"THE WHITES MUST RULE"-THE TENNESSEE CONTEST-

> PROOFS OF A DEEP CONSPIRACY-IN-TIMIDATION OF WITNESSES [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 10 .- Judging by the evidence in the contested election cases which has been already printed and which will be laid before the House as oon as the List Congress is organized, there is little or no reason to doubt that every Republican Representative will soon become convinced that nothing short of a stringent national law, firmly enforced will prevent the seating in each succeeding Congress of men whose titles are tainted with fraud and theft to such a degree as seriously to endanger, if not wholly to destroy, the representative character of that body, so

far as the constitutional meaning of the phrase is concerned. It is not unlikely that the exposures of wrong and infamy to be made will result in bringing to the aid of the Republicans a few self-respecting Democrats who in private for several years have denounced the iniquities of which some of their colleagues have cases, have refused to vote at all. The fact that the REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE pposition to the enactment of a law placing the mahinery of Congressional elections throughout the country-in New-York and Ohio and Iowa, as in South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansasn the hands of the Federal judiciary almost wholly among the Democrats and is violent in the South, is as natural as \$6 is significant. In the last Congress the "Dark Lantern" monstrosity, even with all the help of the Administration, would not have passed the House if it had received no votes except those of men who were fairly and conesily elected to that body. The same is true

where the forces were all brought into action. A National election law ought not to be, and would not be, a party measure in Congress-nor would it be a necessary one, perhaps-were it not for the openly avowed determination of the Southe Democrats that "the whites shall rule." By that the "chivalry" mean that the Southern "whites shall rule," not only the colored Republicans of the South, but the whites of the North also. They do not stop by applying their infamous doctrine to the control of local offices at home, but impudently extend it to the control of Congress and electora

of every other party measure which was passed or

by a majority of less than twenty votes

Of course the Southern Democrats are subject to no severer blame than the Northern Democrats who have thus far aided and abetted them in Concress by confirming the titles of men who came bearing certificates reeking with perjury and fraud of the vilest description. If any party in the North had been guilty of such crimes in any Northern State, it would not have been forgiven or trusted for a generation to come. The testimony in the election case of Eaton

against Phelan, of the Xth Tennessee District, not only discloses many of the methods by which Democrats are returned from Republican districts in the south, but also sheds a flerce, penetrating light upon the motives of the men who fucite and con erimes against the elective franchise. The Xth District is one in which, with a full vote and fair count, the Republicans would have a majority of 2 000 to 5,000, but for some years such has not been the case. The colored voters outnumber the

about 3,000, and there are at least 1,000 white Republican The contestee, Phelan himself, is authority for the statement that ninety-nine out of every 100 color d voters are Republicans. In 1884 the Republicans carried the district by a majority of 586 in a total vote of 28,012; in 1886 the Democrats carried it on a decreased vote-19,962-by a majority of 3,996; in 1888 the vote, as canvassed and returned by Democratic officials, was: Republican 11.730, Democratic 20,149, civing Phelan a "majority" of 8,410 and showing an nerease of the Democrat c vote in two years of 8,170, or nearly 70 per cent. There had been no chang's of population or polities in the preceding two years to effect this enormous chang'. In two previous Presidential years, when the vote was heavy-22,782 in 1880 and 28,012 in 1884-the Republicans had carried the district despite Democratic frauds; but in 1888, when the total vote was 31,819, the largest known the Democrats by something worse than political conjuration, achieved a " majority" of 8,419ore than twice as big as the heaviest majority over

before known. The purpose of the conspiracy was twofold, first, to elect Phelan to Congress; second, to save the electoral vote of the State, which would have been cast for Harrison instead of Cleveland but for the frauds in six countles of West Tennessee. The latter fact gives to the testimony in this case greater National interest

than it might otherwise possess. "The race question" was and is the burning ques-tion in the district, as is faily set forth by citations from high Democratic authorities, chief among which is "The Memphis Avalanche," a straight-out "white man's newspaper," owned and published by Contester Pheian. The spirit of this newspaper is fairly exhibited in such sentences as the following, scattered through the editorials of a dozen or more dates, all referring to "the race question," or "negro supremacy":

We should prefer to have the most contemptible pothouse politician in the South in office than the most intelligent negre. It is a race question.

The negroes have nothing to do with it. It is a ques-tion to be settled by and for the white people. The colored voters should be let alone. They have no business with the franchise. Negro suffrage in Mississippi is an incubus upon the

The paramount issue is to get rid of the incubus T. B. Edgington, a member of the Contestee Phelans campaign committee, in a public speech at Memphis, declared:

Any Republican who sincerely favors negro suffrage is the misguided victim of a maudiin philanthropy. Any Democrat who favors it favors also the stealing of the

patiet when it is deposited.

ballet when it is deposited.

Contestee Phelan's newspaper went into raptures over this speech, and editorially declared that it would give Edgington "a national reputation."

Soon after Colonel Eaton began to take testimony in his contest it was discovered that witnesses,

In his contest it was discovered that withosses, especially in the country district, were being subjected to insults and overawed by threats of violence, and several of them, who had been threatened with assassination if they testified at home, went to Memphis and did so. One of them is a crippled Union veteran, who was wounded while serving nder Sherman. At Lagrange, while a colored wit ness was testifying, the contestee's counsel suddenly sprang to his feet, flourished an open kuife before the witness's face, and with much vulgar profanity threatened to "cut his black heart out," but contented himself by breaking over the head of the witness a stick of wood two or three inches through. Another witness, also an old Union soldier, colored, who went to Memphis to testify, explained that he "felt some delicacy about giving his testimony in Fayette County," because he had been informed that he "was liable to be shot at any time," and the Democrats in Fayette "claimed that it was better for the negroes of that county to be counted out than shot out."

or innocent persons the Democrats of Memphis did some strange things. One was to refuse contestant Eaton access to, or permission to have transcribed at his own expense, a census of Memphis, giving the name, sex, age and color of every resident of that "taxing district." This census was made in the months of March, April, May and June preceding the election, and it was in effect a perfect register of the voting population. Why was the use of this public record denied to Colonel Eaton? Perhaps because it shows that the entire white population of the Fourth ward of Memphis, including even women and chil-dren, was 2,288, while the election returns showed that Phelan received 1,620 votes, or more than 75 per cent of the entire white population, a ratio of white adults which never existed outside a ship's crew or the lines of membras only one was a stepublican, and so unsavery was the character of those officials that even decent Democrats expressed their disgust. One of the latter, Colonel Heiskell, an ex-Confederate, in whose manhood the Republicans had confidence, was

whose hanhood the Republicans had confidence, was asked to serve as supervisor in one of the wards, but he declined to do so after inspecting the Democratic troughs who had been appointed to control the election machinery.

Testimony unimpeached and not denied under oath shows that immediately after the election prominent Democrats not only admitted, but in some cases hoasted, that they had won by means of fraud R. B. Owens, a Republican candidate for State Senator and a crippled Union veterain, testified that Contestee Phelan said to him: "We have counted you out. Now, — it, help yourself,"

Republican voters by hundreds testified to the abuses to which they were subjected in their efforts to vote, which in a large majority of cases were unsuccessful, Rallot-boxes were stolen when they contained a machines, a creport on the report.

jority of Republican ballots, and that seemed to be the easiest way to get rid of them; in other cases they were comfortably stuffed with fictitious Democratic ballots; Republican party leaders were prevented from appearing as challengers or watchers by threats of shooting or hanging; holders of Republican ballots were assaulted, their ballots destroyed while they were driven from the polis with threats of death if they returned; in more than one case the number of Republican ballots in a box was deducted from the total number of names on the voting list and the balance credited, without counting, to Phelan; in numerous cases ballot boxes were carried off and counted in out-of-the-way places; in several cases the ballot boxes were surreptitiously changed at the dinner bour. Captain Mancrief, the "chain gang boss," of Memphis, is a Democrat who deserves promotion. Through his efforts tw nty-four prisoners, who were under sentence for various offences and terms, were brought from the jail and carried from ward to ward until they had cast in the aggregate 576 votes for Phelan, Cleveland and "reform." Within the next two or three days they were released according to contract. The chief cost of these 576 votes appears to have been a few bottles of whiskey and some tobacco in addition to the hack-hre. Those votes were dirt cheap.

But the record is as long as it must be exasperating to every decent man. Suffice it to say that every desperate and unlawful means short of actual murder was resorted to by the Democrats of the Xth Tennessee District, on November 6, 1888, to nullify the will of the majority, in order to promote the political fortunes of Grover Cleveland and James Phelian, and since that time to prevent the exposure of the crimes then committed.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

UNITED STATES.

FACTS CONCERNING THE REVENUES AND EX-PENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Nov. 10.-J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, has made a long report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of his office during the last fiscal year and the condition of the Treasury, June 30 last, of which the following is a synopsis:

The year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of the public finances, both the revenues and the expenditures having been exceeded but few times since the foundation of the Government. The former amounted to \$387,050,058, and the latter to \$290,288,978, inclusiof \$17,292,862 paid in premium on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues June 30 were \$87,761,060, crease of \$23,580,193, as compared with the year before, counting premium on bonds as an ordinary expenditure. On June 30, 1888, there was in the Treasurer's custody, in cash and effective credits, the sum of \$704,729,335, and a year later the sum of \$760,643,871. The current liabilities decreased in the interval from \$148,291,347 to \$127,931,880, and the reserve from \$229,805,000 to \$193,097,047. The gold in the Treasury in excess of cer tificates outstanding was \$193,610,172 in 1888, and \$180,257,490 in 1889. Notwithstanding the loss of gold. both in the aggregate and in the amount not covered by certificates, amounting to nearly 4 per cent, the position of the Treasury was strengthened in every respect savand the reserve all fell off about 14 per cent. beginning of the year the free gold was \$45,000,000, and at the close, \$58,000,000, in excess of demand liabilities. The unavailable exclusive of upward of \$28,000,000 on deposits with the States under the law of 1836, amounted at the end of the year to \$1.415,433, having been decreased by an appropriation of \$24,010 to cover losses in the New-York Sub-Treasury, and increased by a loss of \$10,000 at San Francisco. The Treasurer suggests that the present method of keeping the accounts, by which he is charged with funds that do not exist, should be changed so that the books would at all times show the true state of the Treasury without real or apparent discrepancies.

The changes that took place in the currency were an increase of about \$34,000,000 in the stock of silver, a contraction of \$41,000,000 in the National bank circulation the loss is less than 4 per cent of the stock, and the fact of the loss Reelf is not considered significant, in view of the large number of Americans that have visited Eur the past season, and the rapid influx of gold during the years preceding the last. The total stock gold, silver and circulating notes was \$2,055,334,571 in 1888 and \$2,099,968,718 in 1889. It would seem from these figures that there n increase of the circulating medium, but if the fficates of deposit, which are included, to set aside and the actual moneys disposed of according the foregoing figures will be reduced to \$1,698,904,649 b 1888, and \$1,666,095,420 for 1889, making apparent a contraction of about \$33,000,000 in the total currency of the country. As the holdings of the Treasury decreased in the interval in the sum of \$41,000,000, the circulation increased about \$8,000,000. The public lost \$18,000,000 of gold and \$30,000,000 of notes and gained \$56,000,000

in silver.

The increase of the circulation of silver certificates was about \$50,000,000, having kept pace with the rate for the two previous years. The new issues of small denominations appear to have fully supplied the needs

The coinage of the standard silver dollars has proceeded without any incident worthy of remark. The shipments to and from the Treasury have been about as usual, but the expenses of handling have recently been considerable. As the efforts to increase the circulation have proved futile, As the chorts to have been held out to the no extraordinary inducements have been held out to the public to take them, and it is suggested that it might be ell to stop paying the cost of transportation from the It is claimed that in this way the silver dollar would have the advantage of being held strictly on a par ey, while the step would not give th

with the other currency, while the step would not give the public any just cause for compliant.

During the year the National banks withdrew \$60,340,900 of their bonds, held by the Treasury as security for circulating notes or public moneys. The deposits amounted to \$25,243,700. There remained at the close of the year \$148,121,450, belonging to 3,262 banks, as security for deposits. In the last ten years the number of active banks has increased nearly 60 per cent, while the amount of bonds held to secure their notes has decreased in about the same preportion. The minimum limit of bonds for the present capital of the banks is only about fifty or sixty millions below the amount now minimum limit of bonds for the present capital of the banks is only about fifty or sixty millions below the amount now on deposit. The amount of public moneys held by depository banks ran down from \$58,712,511 11 to \$47,259,714 39, the result mainly of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing their bonds. The semi-annual tax on circulation amounted to \$1,410,531 for the year.

The decrease of \$41,000,000 in the National bank cir-culation was the largest that has taken place within any one year since this currency was first issued. The contraction which began in 1883 with the redemption of the per cent bonds has amounted to \$150,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 fell to the last three years. The outstanding notes amounted to \$211,000,000 on June 30, with \$78,000, notes amounted to \$211,000,000 on June 30, with \$78,000,000 of tawful money on deposit for further reductions. In proportion to the circulation the redemptions were unusually heavy, but there has been a distinct falling off since February. An investigation of the causes which have produced the large accumulation of funds in the Treasury for the retirement of these notes leads to the conclusion that unless unfavorable conditions should arise the amount will continue to run down until it reaches an unimportant figure. The net deposits during the year amounted to \$82,484.415, of which sum \$490,583,580 was for the reduction of the circulation of \$29,583,580 was for the reduction of the circulation

active banks. active banks.

The report closes with some criticisms on the inferiority of the provisions for the safety of the public
funds and the conveniences for the transaction of business, and makes certain recommendations for improveness, and makes certain recommendations.

USING A CANNON AGAINST A RAILROAD,

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 10.-Considerable excitement was created here yesterday, caus d by a fight between tracklayers on the Vandalia extension and Captain J. H. Langley. Langley objected to the track being iaid across his land, and after exhausting other means, loaded a cannon of fair size with shot, nails, etc., and fired it at the tracklayers. After several discharges, the cannon burst and the track was laid. Fortunately no one was hurt.

THE PAN-AMERICAN PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Pan-American party spent Sunday in sight-seeing. In the morning they visited Girard College, and from there went to the Eastern Penitentiary. After dinner many of the vis-itors took carriage rides through Fairmount Park.

Joseph Haipin, a boatman, living at No. 621 Pirst Joseph Haipin, a coauman, living at No. 621 First-hve., got into a quarrel yesterday with his father, Patrick who is seventy-four years old, and beat him on the head with a pitcher until he became unconscious. Henry Briody and his wife Mary witnessed the assault and went to the old man's assistance. Haipin, when he got through with his father, turned upon the Briodys and struck them with a poker. He kelked Vestruck them with a poker. He kicked Mrs. Briody's and struck them with a poker. He kicked Mrs. Briody in the abdomen and seciously injured her. The injured, man was taken to Bellevue Hospital and it is believed, that he will die. The would be murderer was arrested and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth-st, station.

MISS VAN ETTEN DENOUNCES C. D. WRIGHT. The meeting of the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall yesterday was an exceedingly lively one. The Harmonizing Committee reported that the only subject of dispute between the Central Union and the Central Federation was the payment of debts. A final report will be made next Sunday. The Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers reported to the contral series of the transmission of the layers reported to the contral series was proposed to the trade. Miss Ida Sunday. The Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers reported that a general strike was probable by the trade. Miss Ida Van Etten created a lively discussion by her statement that the new Government report of labor strilates was inaccurate, and that Commissioner Carrell D. Wright had misrepresented facts and figures. After a long discussion, in which John J. Doyle declared factory inspectors to be positive in machines, a committee of three was appointed to report on the remort.



ass low

RAILWAY COMBINATION.

COLONEL JOHN J. MCCOOK EXPLAINS THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE PLAN.

HE THINKS THE PEOPLE NEED TO BE TAUGHT THAT UNION OF THE VARIOUS LINES IS A

NECESSARY MEASURE OF ECONOMY.

Chicago, Nov. 10 (Special).-Colonel John J. Mo-Cook, of New-York, the well-known legal advisor of prominent railroad speculators, who has originated for the formation of railway trusts or combination is in Chicago. He gave an interesting explanation of the steps thus far taken by the Eastern banker and railway magnates to secure the formation of a trust and consolidation of large railway systems. He said that shortly after the Interstate Commerce law went into effect, the Eastern capitalists interested in Western railroads came to the conclusion that an amalgamation of railway interests would be necessary to counteract the evil effects of the law, to maintain uniform through rates, to prevent local prevent the indiscriminate construction of new line in a territory where there were already enough roads to handle all the business for years to come.

The Gould clearing house plan was the first device but that soon gave way to the "Investors' Railway Union," which, in turn. was which, Railway Union," which, in turn. was abandoned for the "Gentlemen's Agreement." All this time Mr. Huntington had been urging a plan of his own, which he insisted was the only true remedy. His plan provided for the formation of a company under a Connecticut charter, which should issue its own stock, to be exchanged for the stock of the railroads coming into the combination Up to this time, however, the railroad magnates had never considered the situation ripe for such an arrangement. Lately the conclusion was reached that, in order to bring about a unification of the numerous railway systems in the country and stop the disastrous competition among them, the first step to be taken would be the consolidation of all these various spe tems into half a dozen or less large systems, and then it would become an easy task to unite those few consolidated systems by an arrangement similar to the

The consolidation of the different railway lines into as few systems as possible has since then made good progress and there is every prospect that before long there will be few competing systems to compete against each other. To unite these systems into 016

one proposed by Mr. Huntington,

against each other. To unite these systems into one combination, the original plan was lately revised to meet the views of Mr. Huntington and others. This revised plan is to be submitted to the meeting of the railway presidents in New-York next January, with a view of its substitution in place of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement." Copies were lately submitted to the presidents of a number of Wessern roads for their consideration.

From what he had already learned, Orioner Mecook did not think it would go through. He had no hand in the framing of the revised agreement. The revision, he understands, was made by Mr. Adams, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York. He thinks it is subject to the same objections as was the original plan, namely, an attempt to conceal the real object, which is the formation of a trust, by adopting an alluring name for it. He likes to see things called by their right names, and calling the proposed trust the People's Transportation Company would make it no more popular than if it was called the "Railway Investors' Union," as originally proposed by him. He would have the people educated to the fact that a combination of the numerous railway inversis in the country is necessary to prevent the railroads from ruin, and that it was not the object of such combination to meintain high and unreasonable rates, but to helpe about the maintenance of fair and reasonable tun, and that it was not the object of scale canadata tion to meintain high and unreasonable rates, but to bring about the maintenance of fair and reasonable rates. The reduction in expenses made possible by uniting the railroads would enable them to make fair and reasonable rates.

IMPROVED TERMINAL FACILITIES

The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroad com-panies have purchased an extensive plot of ground in the lower part of Newark, extending almost from Waverly to the city line, on which they intend to build an immense freight yard. The property faces south Eroad-st, and Pennsylvania-ave, and it some places is 700 feet in width. It is proposed to make this the Eastern terminal yard. No freight trains will be run through Newark proper excess those for the local stations. All freight will be run over the new needow spur to the Hackensel. The yard will be one of the finest in the country, the Pennsylvania having a finningle in Broad-st, and the Lehigh Vailey one in Pennsylvania-ave.

OBLIGATION OF THE "Q" ROAD TO 10WA BRANCHES.

Chicago, Nov. 10 (Special).—The Iowa Railway Om-missioners yesterday returned a decision in the Nt Arr case, affecting the running of trains on the Chicago Burlington and Quiney branches. The Commissioners with that a road, in computing the value of a branch should not estimate simply the income from the branch residuals. line in turning traffic toward it. The Commissioners therefore order that a passenger train each way be put on the branch line in question, to be continued unless a shall be proved that the less therefrom would be greater than the road could afford to stand.

BOSTON AND ALBANY OFFICIALS IN THE WEST Chicago, Nov. 10 (Special)—Arthur Mills, general traffic manager, and Hamilton Perkins, assistant general freight agent, of the Albany and Boston road, and traveiling through the West. It is reported that the came West for the purpose of obtaining a general knowledge. came West for the purpose of obtaining a general knowledge of the railroad business in the trans-lissent country. Mr. Mills had nothing to sty concerning the purpose of his trip. Officials outside of the Burlington attach importance to the natter, and intimate that there is something more in the report of the alliance between the Burlington and the Pennsylvania than a mer such, and that in all probability the Boston and Albary said included in the combination. It is thought that the Manitoba may be a factor in it, also. Manitoba may be a factor in it, also.

THE TAXES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 10.—The New-Jersey State Part
of Assessors have completed their assessment of the niroad systems of the State. The amount of the paid by the railroads for the year is \$1.220.008, and \$1,316,282 last year, an increase of \$13,325-

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. MONDAY.
Washington, Nov. 10.—For New-England, Essiera Nov.
York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delawsky

York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delawistair, warmer; winds becoming southwesterly.
For Maryland and Virginia, fair.
For the Carclinas, Georgia and Alabama, fair, warms for Missessippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas fair at warmer, followed by snow and colder in Northern Texas fair at For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair, warmer, followed by colder.
For Wesseyr New-York, Wessern Pennsylvania, the Virginia and Ohi . fair, followed by light rain; warmer,

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS TM HOURS: Morning. 57 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1

valled yesterday, with light rains in the morning clearing skies toward evening. The temperature raise between 48 and 57 degrees, the average (534s hefts, lower than on the corresponding day hast pear, and lower than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probable, fair, warmer weather.